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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Items 35, 37, 38, 40, 50, 59, 107, 109, 110, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125 and 127 of the provisional agenda*

Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects

Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Towards global partnerships

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Macroeconomic policy questions

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development

Implementation of the Habitat Agenda and outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on this topic

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Globalization and interdependence

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

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Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Advancement of women

Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Letter dated 24 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Genoa Summit 2001 Communiqué, which was adopted at the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the G-8 held in Genoa, Italy, from 20 to 22 July 2001, as well as the Genoa Plan for Africa adopted at the same meeting (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under items 35, 37, 38, 40, 50, 59, 107, 109, 110, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125 and 127 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Pier Benedetto **Francese**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the letter dated 24 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Communiqué

Genova, 22 July 2001

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of eight major industrialised democracies and the Representatives of the European Union, met in Genova for the first Summit of the new millennium. In a spirit of co-operation, we discussed the most pressing issues on the international agenda.

2. As democratic leaders, accountable to our citizens, we believe in the fundamental importance of open public debate on the key challenges facing our societies. We will promote innovative solutions based on a broad partnership with civil society and the private sector. We will also seek enhanced co-operation and solidarity with developing countries, based on a mutual responsibility for combating poverty and promoting sustainable development.

3. We are determined to make globalisation work for all our citizens and especially the world's poor. Drawing the poorest countries into the global economy is the surest way to address their fundamental aspirations. We concentrated our discussions on a strategy to achieve this.

A Strategic Approach to Poverty Reduction

4. The situation in many developing countries - especially in Africa - calls for decisive global action. The most effective poverty reduction strategy is to maintain a strong, dynamic, open and growing global economy. We pledge to do that.

5. We will also continue to provide effective development assistance to help developing countries' own efforts to build long-term prosperity. Consistent with the conclusions of the LDC III Conference and the Millennium Declaration, we support a strategic approach centred on the principles of ownership and partnership. In the common interest of donors and recipients of aid, we shall ensure the efficient use of scarce resources.

6. Open, democratic and accountable systems of governance, based on respect for human rights and the rule of law, are preconditions for sustainable development and robust growth. Thus, we shall help developing countries promote:

- accountability and transparency in the public sector
- legal frameworks and corporate governance regimes to fight corruption
- safeguards against the misappropriation of public funds and their diversion into non-productive uses
- access to legal systems for all citizens, independence of the judiciary, and legal provisions enabling private sector activity
- active involvement of civil society and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- freedom of economic activities.

We, for our part, will:

- implement fully the OECD Bribery Convention
- support efforts in the UN to pursue an effective instrument against corruption
- encourage Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to help recipient countries strengthen public expenditure and budget management.

Debt Relief and Beyond

7. Debt relief - particularly the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative - is a valuable contribution to the fight against poverty, but it is only one of the steps needed to stimulate faster growth in very poor countries. We are delighted twenty-three countries have qualified for an overall amount of debt relief of over $53 billion, out of an initial stock of debt of $74 billion. We must continue this progress.

8. In particular we look to countries affected by conflict to turn away from violence. When they do, we confirm that we will strengthen our efforts to help them take the measures needed to receive debt relief. We confirm that HIPC, in conjunction with reforms by the countries to ensure strong domestic policies and responsible lending by donors, is designed to lead to a lasting exit from unsustainable debt.

9. Beyond debt relief, we focussed our discussion on three mutually reinforcing elements:

- greater participation by developing countries in the global trading system
- increased private investment
- initiatives to promote health, education and food security.

10. Open trade and investment drive global growth and poverty reduction. That is why we have agreed today to support the launch of an ambitious new Round of global trade negotiations with a balanced agenda.

11. While opening markets through global negotiations provides the greatest economic benefit for developing countries, we fully endorse measures already taken to improve market access for the least developed countries (LDCs), such as Everything But Arms, Generalised Preferences and all other initiatives that address the same objectives. We confirm our pledge made at the UN LDC III Conference to work towards duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating in the least developed countries. We support efforts made by LDCs to enter the global trading system and to take advantage of opportunities for trade-based growth.

12. Increased market access must be coupled with the capacity to take advantage of it. Thus, to help developing countries benefit from open markets, we will better co-ordinate our trade related assistance to:

- provide bilateral assistance on technical standards, customs systems, legislation needed for World Trade Organisation (WTO) membership, the protection of intellectual property rights, and human resource development
- support the work of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistanceencourage the international financial institutions to help remove obstacles to trade and investment, and establish the institutions and policies essential for trade to flourish
- urge countries to mainstream trade expansion by including it in their poverty reduction strategies.

13. Increased private sector investment is essential to generate economic growth, increase productivity and raise living standards. To help developing countries improve the climate for private investment, we urge MDBs and other relevant international bodies to support domestic reform efforts, including the establishment of public-private partnerships and investment-related best practices, as well as codes and standards in the field of corporate governance, accounting standards, enhanced competition and transparent tax regimes. We call on the World Bank to provide additional support for programmes that promote private sector development in the poorest countries. To promote further investments in the knowledge-based economy, we call on the WTO and the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation, in collaboration with the World Bank, to help the poorest countries comply with international rules on intellectual property rights.

14. Official development assistance (ODA) is essential. We will work with developing countries to meet the International Development Goals, by strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of our development assistance. We commit ourselves to implement the landmark OECD-DAC Recommendation on Untying Aid to LDCs which should increase aid effectiveness and achieve more balanced effort-sharing among donors.

15. At Okinawa last year, we pledged to make a quantum leap in the fight against infectious diseases and to break the vicious cycle between disease and poverty. To meet that commitment and to respond to the appeal of the UN General Assembly, we have launched with the UN Secretary-General a new Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. We are determined to make the Fund operational before the end of the year. We have committed $1.3 billion. The Fund will be a public-private partnership and we call on other countries, the private sector, foundations, and academic institutions to join with their own contributions - financially, in kind and through shared expertise. We welcome the further commitments already made amounting to some $500 million.

16. The Fund will promote an integrated approach emphasising prevention in a continuum of treatment and care. It will operate according to principles of proven scientific and medical effectiveness, rapid resource transfer, low transaction costs, and light governance with a strong focus on outcomes. We hope that the existence of the Fund will promote improved co-ordination among donors and provide further incentives for private sector research and development. It will offer additional financing consistent with existing programmes, to be integrated into the national health plans of partner countries. The engagement of developing countries in the purpose and operation of the Fund will be crucial to ensure ownership and commitment to results. Local partners, including NGOs, and international agencies, will be instrumental in the successful operation of the Fund.

17. Strong national health systems will continue to play a key role in the delivery of effective prevention, treatment and care and in improving access to essential health services and commodities without discrimination. An effective response to HIV/AIDS and other diseases will require society-wide action beyond the health sector. We welcome the steps taken by the pharmaceutical industry to make drugs more affordable. In the context of the new Global Fund, we will work with the pharmaceutical industry and with affected countries to facilitate the broadest possible provision of drugs in an affordable and medically effective manner. We welcome ongoing discussion in the WTO on the use of relevant provisions in the Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) agreement. We recognise the appropriateness of affected countries using the flexibility afforded by that agreement to ensure that drugs are available to their citizens who need them, particularly those who are unable to afford basic medical care. At the same time, we reaffirm our commitment to strong and effective intellectual property rights protection as a necessary incentive for research and development of life-saving drugs.

18. Education is a central building block for growth and employment. We reaffirm our commitment to help countries meet the Dakar Framework for Action goal of universal primary education by 2015. We agree on the need to improve the effectiveness of our development assistance in support of locally-owned strategies. Education - in particular, universal primary education and equal access to education at all levels for girls - must be given high priority both in national poverty reduction strategies and in our development programmes. Resources made available through the HIPC Initiative can contribute to these objectives. We will help foster assessment systems to measure progress, identify best practices and ensure accountability for results. We will also focus on teacher training. Building on the work of the G8 Digital Opportunities Task Force (dot.force), we will work to expand the use of information and communications technology (ICT) to train teachers in best practices and strengthen education strategies. We especially encourage the private sector to examine new opportunities for investment in infrastructure, ICT and learning materials. We encourage MDBs to sharpen their focus on education and concentrate their future work on countries with sound strategies but lacking sufficient resources and to report next year to the G8. We support UNESCO in its key role for universal education. We will also work with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to support efforts to fight child labour and we will develop incentives to increase school enrolment.

19. We will establish a task force of senior G8 officials to advise us on how best to pursue the Dakar goals in co-operation with developing countries, relevant international organisations and other stakeholders. The task force will provide us with recommendations in time for our next meeting.

20. As the November 2001 "World Food Summit: Five Years Later" approaches, food security remains elusive. Over 800 million people remain seriously malnourished, including at least 250 million children. So a central objective of our poverty reduction strategy remains access to adequate food supplies and rural development. Support to agriculture is a crucial instrument of ODA. We shall endeavour to develop capacity in poor countries, integrating programmes into national strategies and increasing training in agricultural science. Every effort should be undertaken to enhance agricultural productivity. Among other things, the introduction of tried and tested new technology, including biotechnology, in a safe manner and adapted to local conditions has significant potential to substantially increase crop yields in developing countries, while using fewer pesticides and less water than conventional methods. We are committed to study, share and facilitate the responsible use of biotechnology in addressing development needs.

21. We shall target the most food-insecure regions, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and continue to encourage South-South co-operation. We will support the crucial role international organisations and NGOs play in relief operations. We believe national poverty reduction and sectoral strategies should take due account of the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups, including new-borns and their mothers.

Digital Opportunities

22. ICT holds tremendous potential for helping developing countries accelerate growth, raise standards of living and meet other development priorities. We endorse the report of the Digital Opportunity Task Force (dot.force) and its Genoa Plan of Action that successfully fulfilled the Okinawa mandate. The direct participation of representatives from public, private and non-profit sectors, as well as that of developing countries' governments, presents a unique formula for ensuring that digital

technologies meet development needs. We will continue to support the process and encourage all stakeholders to demonstrate ownership, to mobilise expertise and resources and to build on this successful co-operation. We will review the implementation of the Genoa Plan of Action at our next Summit on the basis of a report by the G8 Presidency. We also encourage development of an Action Plan on how e-Government can strengthen democracy and the rule of law by empowering citizens and making the provision of essential government services more efficient.

A Legacy for the Future

Environment

23. We confirm our determination to find global solutions to threats endangering the planet. We recognise that climate change is a pressing issue that requires a global solution. We are committed to providing strong leadership. Prompt, effective and sustainable action is needed, consistent with the ultimate objective of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. We are determined to meet our national commitments and our obligations under the Convention through a variety of flexible means, drawing on the power of markets and technology. In this context, we agree on the importance of intensifying co-operation on climate-related science and research. We shall promote co-operation between our countries and developing countries on technology transfer and capacity building.

24. We all firmly agree on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. While there is currently disagreement on the Kyoto Protocol and its ratification, we are committed to working intensively together to meet our common objective. To that end, we are participating constructively in the resumed Sixth Conference of the Parties in Bonn (COP6) and will continue to do so in all relevant fora. We welcome the recent deepening of discussions among the G8 and with other countries.

25. We reaffirm that our efforts must ultimately result in an outcome that protects the environment and ensures economic growth compatible with our shared objective of sustainable development for present and future generations.

26. We welcome Russia's proposal to convene in 2003 a global conference on climate change with the participation of governments, business and science as well as representatives of civil society.

27. We recognise the importance of renewable energy for sustainable development, diversification of energy supply, and preservation of the environment. We will ensure that renewable energy sources are adequately considered in our national plans and encourage others to do so as well. We encourage continuing research and investment in renewable energy technology, throughout the world. Renewable energy can contribute to poverty reduction. We will help developing countries strengthen institutional capacity and market-oriented national strategies that can attract private sector investment in renewable energy and other clean technologies. We call on MDBs and national development assistance agencies to adopt an innovative approach and to develop market-based financing mechanisms for renewable energy. We urge the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to continue supporting environmental protection on a global scale and fostering good practices to promote efficient energy use and the development of renewable energy sources in the developing world, and stress the need to commit adequate resources to its third replenishment. We thank all those who participated in the work of the Renewable Energy Task Force established in Okinawa. G8 energy ministers will hold a meeting in the coming year to discuss these and other energy-related issues.

28. We are looking forward to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002, an important milestone in the Rio process. The three dimensions of sustainable development - enhancing economic growth, promoting human and social development and protecting the environment - are interdependent objectives requiring our concerted action. We will work in partnership with developing countries for an inclusive preparatory process with civil society on a forward looking and substantial agenda with action-oriented results. We welcome the recent adoption of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and will strongly promote its early entry into force.

29. We are committed to ensuring that our Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) adhere to high environmental standards. We therefore agreed in Okinawa to develop common environmental guidelines for ECAs, drawing on relevant MDB experience. Building on the progress made since last year, we commit to reach agreement in the OECD by the end of the year on a Recommendation that fulfils the Okinawa mandate.

Food safety

30. Fully aware of the paramount importance of food safety to our peoples, we will continue to support a transparent, scientific and rules-based approach and will intensify our efforts to achieve greater global consensus on how precaution should be applied to food safety in circumstances where available scientific information is incomplete or contradictory. We value the ongoing dialogue between governments, scientists, consumers, regulators, and relevant stakeholders in civil society. This must be based on the principle of openness and transparency. We recognise our responsibility to promote a clear understanding by the public of food safety benefits and risks. We shall strive to provide consumers with relevant information on the safety of food products, based on independent scientific advice, sound risk analysis and the latest research developments. We believe an effective framework for risk management, consistent with the science, is a key component in maintaining consumer confidence and in fostering public acceptance.

31. We welcome the outcome of the recent Bangkok conference on new biotechnology food and crops and the ad hoc meeting of regulators from OECD countries and Russia. We encourage the relevant international organisations to follow up the conference, as appropriate, within their own respective mandates. Furthermore, we welcome the establishment of the joint FAO / WHO Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators. We also appreciate the work of the Inter-Academy Council in publicising balanced professional views on the science of food safety. All these meetings demonstrate our commitment to a process of dialogue aimed at strengthening public confidence in food safety.

Increasing Prosperity in a Socially-Inclusive Society

Employment

32. In the firm belief that economic performance and social inclusion are mutually dependent, we commit to implement policies in line with the recommendations of the G8 Labour Ministers Conference held in Torino last year. We welcome the increased activity of older persons who represent, as stated in the G8 Turin Charter "Towards Active Ageing", a great reservoir of resources for our economies and our societies.

Combating transnational organised crime and drugs

33. We reaffirm our commitment to combat transnational organised crime. To this end, we strongly endorse the outcome of the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers Conference held in Milano this year. We encourage further progress in the field of judicial co-operation and law enforcement, and in fighting corruption, cyber-crime, online child pornography, as well as trafficking in human beings.

34. Following up on the G8 ad hoc Meeting of Drug Experts held in Miyazaki last year and the recent London Conference on the global economy of illegal drugs, we will strengthen efforts to curb the trafficking and use of illegal drugs.

To the citizens of Genova

35. We are grateful to the citizens of Genova for their hospitality, and deplore the violence, loss of life and mindless vandalism that they have had to endure. We will maintain our active and fruitful dialogue with developing countries and other stakeholders. And we will defend the right of peaceful protestors to have their voices heard. But as democratic leaders, we cannot accept that a violent minority should be allowed to disrupt our discussions on the critical issues affecting the world. Our work will go on.

Next Summit

36. We accept the invitation of the Prime Minister of Canada to meet again next year in the province of Alberta, Canada on 26-28 June.

GENOA PLAN FOR AFRICA

Genoa, July 21 2001

Meeting at the Genova G8 Summit, we agreed to support African efforts to resolve African problems. Peace, stability and the eradication of poverty in Africa are among the most important challenges we face in the new millennium. We welcome the New African Initiative, which is based on the principles of responsibility and ownership, with an emphasis on democracy, transparency, good governance, rule of law and human rights as fundamental factors of development. This initiative provides the basis for a new intensive partnership between Africa and the developed world.

Significant progress has been made on conflict resolution in several parts of Africa. In many places, however, conflict remains a major obstacle to economic and social development. We urge continued commitment to conflict prevention, management and resolution by the international community in partnership with African governments, the African Union and sub-regional organisation.

We continue to support the consolidation of democracy, pluralism and electoral fairness in an increasing number of African countries. We encourage similar progress towards political openness where democratic principles and the rule of law are weak. We also stress the importance of working in partnership with African governments to improve access of African products to world markets, attract foreign direct investment and promote investment in key social sectors, in particular health and education. Implementing the HIPC Initiative will release resources for such expenditure.

We have decided today to forge a new partnership to address issues crucial to African development. We are committed to promoting this objective with our African partners and in multilateral fora - in the UN, the World Bank and the IMF, and in a new Round of WTO negotiations. Our partnership will support the key themes of the New African Initiative, including:

- Democracy and political governance
- Prevention and reduction of conflict
- Human development, by investing in health and education, and tackling HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, including through the Global AIDS and Health Fund
- Information and communications technologies
- Economic and corporate governance
- Action against corruption
- Stimulating private investment in Africa
- Increasing trade within Africa and between Africa and the world
- Combating hunger and increasing food security

To take this process forward, each of us will designate a high level personal representative to liase with committed African Leaders on the development of a concrete Action Plan to be approved at the G8 Summit next year under the leadership of Canada.

Addendum:

The group of high level personal representatives will act under the guidance of Canada.

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 26 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest Israeli casualty in the ongoing Palestinian terrorist campaign against Israel.

On the morning of 24 July 2001, the body of Yuri Gushchin, an 18-year-old Israeli boy from the Jerusalem neighbourhood of Pisgat Ze'ev, was found in the Palestinian-controlled town of Ramallah. Palestinian security officials turned over Gushchin's body, which showed signs of both gunshot and stab wounds, to Israeli officials. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs Battalions, a Palestinian terrorist group associated with Chairman Yasser Arafat's own Fatah faction, claimed responsibility for the murder.

The attack is merely the latest in a continuous campaign of Palestinian terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-

* A/56/150

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S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108), and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

To date, 135 Israelis have been killed since the onset of hostilities in late September 2000.

These attacks also come as Israel is continuing to exercise restraint in an effort to adhere to the principles of the Tenet ceasefire. This policy persists despite ongoing Palestinian attacks. Since the Tenet ceasefire went into effect, there have been over 700 separate attacks in which 16 Israelis have been killed and 75 wounded. The Palestinians have yet to undertake significant and concerted action to prevent such attacks in fulfilment of their obligations under the terms of the ceasefire.

Israel again calls on the Palestinian leadership to strictly adhere to the terms of the ceasefire as well as the numerous other commitments it has made to renounce the use of violence and terrorism and to pursue political aims through a peaceful process of dialogue.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/738

Security Council

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27 July 2001

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Letter dated 26 July 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. The present report, which was adopted by the Committee on 25 July 2001, is being submitted pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) Ole Peter **Kolby**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990)
concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

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Annual report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), by which the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is requested to report annually to the Security Council, providing a concise indication of its activities. The Committee has so far submitted four annual reports to the Security Council (S/1996/700, S/1997/672, S/1998/1239 and S/2000/133). This report, the fifth of its kind, presents a factual summary of the Committee's major activities from 21 November 1999 to 30 November 2000, with additional references to other important events and decisions.

2. During the reporting period, the implementation of the arrangements established by resolution 986 (1995) has continued under resolutions 1281 (1999) (phase VII) and 1302 (2000) (phase VIII). The Committee submitted two reports to the Council during this period on the implementation of the arrangements set out in paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 8 to 10 of resolution 986 (1995) (S/2000/242 of 23 March 2000, S/2000/536 of 5 June 2000).

3. Pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the Guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the Committee submitted four reports to the Council during the reporting period on matters related to the arms embargo (S/2000/72, S/2000/365, S/2000/748 and S/2000/1033).

4. The Committee elects it bureau at the beginning of each calendar year. The bureau consists of a Chairman elected in his or her personal capacity and two Vice-Chairmen designated in their national capacity. For 1999, the bureau consisted of Peter van Walsum (Netherlands) as Chairman, with the delegations of Argentina and Gabon as Vice-Chairmen. Following consultations between Council members, Peter van Walsum continued to serve as Chairman for 2000, with the delegations of Argentina and Ukraine as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

II. Work of the Committee

5. During the reporting period, the Committee dealt with a wide range of issues. Since November 1999, the Committee held 17 formal meetings, bringing the total number of meetings to 208 since its inception in 1990. In accordance with the decisions taken at the Committee's 132nd and 134th meetings, the Chairman continued to give oral briefings about the work of the Committee after each meeting to interested delegations and the press.

6. The Committee also held frequent informal consultations at the expert level to discuss various issues concerning its work, in particular issues related to the oil-for-food programme.

A. Implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995)

7. The operation under resolution 986 (1995) continued throughout the reporting period, extended successively by resolutions 1281 (1999) and 1302 (2000). The Committee continued in its efforts to overcome difficulties in the approval process and to speed up the delivery and distribution of humanitarian supplies to Iraq.

Export of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq

8. During the period covered by the present report, ending 30 November 2000, the export of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq proceeded smoothly, with excellent cooperation among the oil overseers, the United Nations independent inspection agents (Saybolt Nederland BV), the State Oil Marketing Organisation of Iraq and national oil purchasers.

9. By the end of the reporting period, there were 630 national oil purchasers, nominated from 75 countries, authorized to communicate directly with the oil overseers according to paragraph 2 of the procedures of the Committee (S/1996/636).

10. In the period covered by the present report, a total of 218 oil contracts were received and reviewed by the oil overseers. Five hundred and fifty-eight liftings were made with a volume of 719.1 million barrels. The revenue generated amounted to US$ 17.9 billion.

11. During the reporting period, the oil overseers continued to advise the Committee on oil prices, volumes, liftings, destinations, management of the revenue objective and other pertinent questions related to the monitoring of petroleum exports from Iraq in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 986 (1995), 1153 (1998), 1210 (1998), 1242 (1999), 1266 (1999), 1281 (1999) and 1302 (2000). In this connection, it is noted that the overseers advised the Committee on 22 November 2000 that the pricing mechanism recently submitted by Iraq for liftings in December 2000 was too low to represent fair market value and the Committee concurred with their assessment.

12. Pursuant to paragraph 14 of the procedures of the Committee, the overseers continued to report to the Committee once a week on the contracts considered by them regarding the sale of petroleum originating in Iraq, including the cumulative quantity and approximate value of petroleum authorized for export. At the end of the reporting period, 207 such reports have been submitted to the Committee.

13. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1302 (2000), the Secretary-General appointed two additional oil overseers by a letter dated 10 August 2000 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/790), thus bringing the team to a total of three overseers.

Efforts by the Committee to expedite humanitarian deliveries and related matters

14. During the reporting period, the Committee continued to attach priority to the work of processing contracts submitted under the oil-for-food programme.

15. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, the Committee approved amended categorized lists of humanitarian items, including foodstuffs, pharmaceutical and medical supplies, as well as basic or standard medical and agricultural equipment and basic or standard educational items, based on proposals from the Secretary-General. The lists of foodstuffs and educational items were approved on 22 February 2000. The lists of health and agricultural items were approved on 29 March 2000. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1302 (2000) of 8 June 2000, the Committee approved amended lists of basic water and sanitation supplies, based on proposals by the Secretary-General, on 7 August 2000. In accordance with the aforementioned resolutions, supplies of those items on the approved lists will not be submitted for the Committee's approval, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and (b) of resolution 986 (1995).

16. The Committee has focused on the question of holds in the humanitarian sector, as well as oil spare parts and equipment. At the 198th meeting, held on 20 April 2000, the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme circulated to members graphs and tables on the issue of holds and the Committee agreed to follow a sectoral approach in their informal consultations on holds with a view to expediting the approval process.

17. Members of the Committee continued to express concern over the effect of the holds on the humanitarian situation in Iraq. During the reporting period, members of the Committee heard briefings by the Office of the Iraq Programme and representatives of the United Nations independent inspection agents (Saybolt Nederland BV) on their observation mechanisms and on holds. The Committee was also briefed by representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements.

18. At the 200th meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Treasurer of the United Nations, representing the Under-Secretary-General for Management, briefed the Committee on the issue of the over-concentration of funds in the United Nations Iraq account. In accordance with paragraph 23 of resolution 1284 (1999), the Controller's office undertook to send henceforth the daily reports on the status of the Iraq account to all members. At the 202nd meeting, held on 13 July 2000, members took note of a letter from the Treasurer dated 30 June 2000 informing them that Iraq had officially communicated its agreement to the diversification of the investment arrangements for the Iraq account.

Humanitarian supplies to Iraq under the oil-for-food programme

19. During the period covered by this report, the Secretariat received 4,406 applications, of which 271

were subsequently cancelled or declared null and void; 1,269 applications were notified by the Secretariat based on the categorized lists ("green lists") pre-approved by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1302 (2000), 2,913 were circulated to the Committee, and 160 were under incomplete or considered non-compliant with the Committee's procedures. Of the 4,406 circulated for action, 2,519 were approved, totalling approximately US$ 5,056,355,559, including 1,464 applications, worth approximately $2,655,512,117, which were released from previous holds, 682 were placed on hold, with a total value of $1,457,485,695, and 90 were awaiting decisions from the Committee, with a total value of $98,193,268. In the same period, the Committee also approved applications worth approximately $396,108,340 for purchases for the United Nations inter-agency humanitarian programmes operating in the northern part of Iraq.

20. The arrival of humanitarian goods is verified and confirmed by the United Nations independent inspection agents, Cotecna, at four entry points: the port of Umm Qasr, Trebil on the Iraqi-Jordanian border, Al-Walid on the Iraqi-Syrian border and Zakho on the Iraqi-Turkish border. During the period covered by the present report, from the end of November 1999 to 30 November 2000, a total of 3,663 approved consignments were confirmed as having arrived in Iraq in full or partial shipments. As in previous phases, the Iraqi authorities have accorded the independent inspection agents full cooperation in their work.

21. The Committee remains fully committed to implementing its mandate with regard to the export of humanitarian supplies to Iraq under the oil-for-food programme and will continue its efforts for the purpose of further improving the approval process and enhancing the timely delivery of humanitarian supplies to Iraq.

Matters related to the supply of oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq

22. By its resolution 1175 (1998), the Security Council decided that up to a total of $300 million in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolution 1153 (1998) might be used to meet any reasonable expenses that follow directly from contracts for parts and equipment necessary for Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products. That arrangement was reaffirmed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and 1281 (1999). Paragraph 1 of resolution 1293 (2000) increased the amount that may be used to meet any reasonable expenses in that regard to $600 million, which was reaffirmed by paragraph 9 of resolution 1302 (2000).

23. In line with paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), on 17 July 2000 the Committee approved an amended categorized list of oil spare parts (phase VII) eligible for accelerated approval procedures. During the reporting period, the Committee was unable to approve a further amended categorized list of oil spare parts and equipment for phase VIII eligible for accelerated approval procedures that was submitted by the Secretariat on 8 August 2000. Also during the reporting period, no contracts under phase VIII for oil spare parts and equipment were submitted to the Secretariat.

24. The Committee held a number of informal consultations at the expert level to discuss the situation of the oil industry in Iraq. The Committee discussed ways to improve the approval process for contracts for sending oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq in accordance with existing procedures. To facilitate its work, the Committee also invited, on a number of occasions, the United Nations independent agents monitoring Iraq's oil exports under resolution 986 (1995), Saybolt Nederland BV, to brief the members of the Committee on the need for Iraq to import spare parts and equipment necessary to increase its oil output and the impact of holds for such contracts, slow deliveries, and the arrival of incomplete or poor quality goods on the Iraqi oil industry. In this connection, the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme brought to the attention of the Committee, in his letter dated 27 September 2000, the concern of the Iraqi Government regarding commercial protection clauses in contracts.

25. The Committee has been making continuous efforts to expedite the approval process for contracts for sending oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq in accordance with existing procedures. A team of experts has been set up by the Secretariat as envisaged in paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999) to review and approve contracts for oil spare parts according to lists of parts and equipment approved by the Committee for each individual project.

26. By the end of the reporting period, the Secretariat had received 1,735 applications from 52 States for the export of oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq. Forty-six of these applications were subsequently withdrawn and 1,705 were circulated to the Committee for consideration. Of the total considered by the Committee, 1,507 contracts, with a value of approximately $825,562,981, were subsequently approved, including 528 applications worth approximately $345,694,616 released from previous holds. Seven hundred sixty-four contracts, with a value of $509,448,964, remain on hold and five contracts, with a value of $1,861,694, were awaiting the decision of the Committee. Ninety-three applications, with a value of $178,859,940, were still under evaluation by Secretariat experts, while 11, with a value of $27,280,323, remained to be processed.

27. The Committee intends to continue the practice of keeping under review those contracts for oil parts and equipment that have been placed on hold.

B. Humanitarian exemptions under resolution 661 (1990)

28. During the period covered by the present report, the Committee continued to receive and process other notifications and applications to send humanitarian goods to Iraq submitted under resolutions 661 (1990) and 687 (1991). The total number of notifications and applications received from States and international organizations was 5,257 including 160 notifications. The Committee acknowledged receipt of all 83 foodstuff notifications and took note of 77 voluntary notifications for medical supplies to Iraq, which had an estimated combined value of $159,191,345. Under its "no-objection" procedure, the Committee processed all remaining 5,097 applications concerning the supply of other categories of goods to Iraq. Some 2,052 of these requests, with an estimated value of $6,494,407,577, were approved; 288 requests, with an estimated value of $681,654,599, were placed on hold for further information and/or clarification, and 2,733 applications, with a value of $13,157,809,466, were blocked. Twenty-four applications, with a value of $11,926,797, were withdrawn or annulled.

C. The Hajj

29. The Committee received a letter dated 2 February 2000 from Iraq concerning financial procedures to facilitate the Hajj. Pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1284 (1999), the Secretary-General submitted some proposed arrangements in that regard to the Security Council with a view to facilitating the performance of the Hajj. Those arrangements, as proposed by the Secretary-General, were extensively discussed and agreed by the Council, but no agreement was reached with Iraq.

D. Flights

30. At its 192nd meeting, on 19 January 2000, the Committee considered a request from Jordan to authorize regular flights to Baghdad. Members of the Committee were not able to reach consensus on granting an approval for regular flights to Iraq. The Committee agreed, however, that it would not refrain from considering ad hoc flight requests separately.

31. Following its 204th meeting, on 25 September 2000, the Committee held a number of consultations at the expert level to discuss papers proposed by France and the United States on flight-related issues, including various procedures to be followed by the Committee in this regard. The Chairman decided that he would continue to circulate communications on flights under the "no-objection" procedure pending an agreement on new procedures. The Committee continues to discuss the issue.

E. Financial matters

32. At its 201st meeting, on 1 June 2000, the Committee discussed a letter, dated 28 February 2000, from the League of Arab States requesting the release of frozen funds. The Committee decided to contact the Ambassador of the League of Arab States to gather further information on the request. The Committee awaits further information from the League.

33. At its 202nd meeting, on 13 July 2000, members of the Committee were not able to reach consensus on an Indian request, dated 16 June 2000, to establish a line of credit to Iraq.

34. At its 205th meeting on 2 October 2000, the Committee discussed a letter from Jordan, dated

1 September 2000, requesting the release of funds of a Jordanian company, ACDIMA. The Committee was not in a position to agree to the request since investments in Iraq were prohibited, as were the release of frozen Iraqi funds.

35. At its 200th meeting, on 15 May 2000, the Committee received a briefing from the United Nations Treasurer concerning the proceeds of illegal Iraqi oil exports, which had not been transferred, as advised earlier by the Committee, to the United Nations escrow account under resolution 778 (1992). Following another discussion on the matter at the 201st meeting, members agreed to send a letter to all Gulf States reminding them of their responsibilities in this regard.

36. In October 2000, an Iraqi communication addressed to the Secretariat concerning a change from dollars to euros in pricing its oil exports was brought to the attention of the Committee. After studying the issue and the United Nations Treasurer's report on the implications of paying for Iraqi oil in euros, the Committee, on 31 October 2000, informed the Under-Secretary-General for Management that the Committee had come to the conclusion that the United Nations Treasurer could consider herself to be authorized to open a United Nations Iraq account in euros. The Committee also requested an in-depth report within a period of three months, including the possible costs and benefits for the oil-for-food programme and other financial and administrative implications of the payment for Iraqi oil in euros.

F. Passenger shipping services

37. At its 192nd meeting, on 19 January 2000, the Committee agreed that the Chairman should meet with the Ambassador of Qatar to glean further information on the provisions of a request to introduce a ferry service to transport pilgrims. The issue was taken up again at the 205th meeting, on 2 October 2000. Members agreed that a letter should be sent to Qatar requesting further information on the request.

38. Also at its 192nd meeting, the Committee addressed a request, submitted by the United Arab Emirates, to transport passenger cars to Iraq. The Committee was not in a position to approve such a request.

39. At its 202nd meeting, on 13 July 2000, the Committee discussed a report by the independent inspection agents (Cotecna) who had observed that cargo was being transported to Iraq on a United Arab Emirates passenger ferry. The Committee agreed that a letter should be sent to the United Arab Emirates as well as to Bahrain.

G. Other matters

Requests by Turkey

40. The Committee was not in a position to grant Turkey's request to resume the import of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq for domestic purposes, which had been on the Committee's agenda for four years, despite the serious economic difficulties Turkey considered it had suffered as a result of the sanctions against Iraq.

Participation of United Nations agencies in Committee meetings

41. At its 201st meeting, on 1 June 2000, members agreed that United Nations agencies in Iraq should provide the Committee with regular briefings on their operations in that country. A circular letter to that effect was addressed to the United Nations agencies concerned. On 17 and 18 October 2000, an inter-agency meeting took place in New York during which representatives of all relevant United Nations agencies operating in Iraq briefed the members of the Committee on their activities.

Aerial pesticide campaign

42. At its 192nd meeting, on 19 January 2000, the Committee considered a communication from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) requesting approval for aerial spraying of pesticides in Iraq for 2000. The Committee agreed in principle to the request, but stressed that the pesticide activities should be carried out in compliance with the procedures established by the Committee for that purpose and that all dual-use items being shipped to Iraq to help implement the pesticide campaign should be submitted for the Committee's consideration on a case-by-case basis.

H. Monitoring arrangements and reported violations

43. At its 194th meeting, on 17 March 2000, the Committee considered a communication from the United States concerning alleged illicit export of petroleum and petroleum-derived products by Iraq through the Persian Gulf. No consensus emerged on how to proceed with the issue.

44. At its 196th meeting, on 23 March 2000, the Committee received a briefing from the Coordinator of the Multinational Interception Force (MIF) on the MIF's activities in the Gulf region, where it was noted that there had been an increase in smuggling activities during the previous year. The Committee decided to keep the issue of oil smuggling under review.

45. At its 199th meeting, on 25 April 2000, the Committee received a briefing from the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme on monitoring arrangements under the oil-for-food programme. Members of the Committee stressed the need for improvement in those arrangements and called for a qualitative and quantitative increase in monitors. They also expressed the hope that such a strengthening of monitoring arrangements would help reduce the number of holds placed on humanitarian supplies to Iraq.

46. At its 205th meeting, on 2 October 2000, the Committee discussed a letter from the MIF concerning oil smuggling in the Gulf. The Committee decided to send letters to the Gulf States, soliciting their assistance in the prevention of further smuggling activities.

III. Conclusions and observations

47. During the reporting period, the volume of work of the Committee continued to increase, as it deals with a range of issues of a complex and diverse nature. The Committee will continue its efforts to address the humanitarian situation in Iraq and other related issues within the framework of relevant Security Council resolutions.

48. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to continue to work closely with the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies of the Secretariat, including the Office of the Iraq Programme, with a view to further enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the oil-for-food programme.

49. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the consistent support and cooperation it has received from Member States, international organizations and the United Nations Secretariat in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council.

United Nations S/2001/739

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 July 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 25 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the situation in Burundi issued on 24 July 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean **De Ruyt**
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 25 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 24 July 2001 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the situation in Burundi

The European Union welcomes the announcement of a start on implementation of the plan devised by the mediator, Nelson Mandela, and adopted at the summit meeting of Heads of State under the regional initiative for Burundi in Arusha on 23 July 2001. This decision should enable the transition provided for in the Arusha accord to be set in motion.

The European Union reiterates its call to all of the protagonists in the Burundian conflict to seek, in a spirit of compromise, a political solution to the current crisis, whose principal victims are the civilian population.

The European Union condemns the coup attempt staged by a group of mutineers from the Burundian armed forces in the night of 22 to 23 July 2001.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this declaration.

United Nations S/2001/740

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 July 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 27 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward a letter from Mr. Goran Svilanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, dated 25 July 2001, addressed to Mr. Hans Haekkerup, your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Mladenovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

01-47170 (E) 270701

Annex to the letter dated 27 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I was informed on 17 July 2001 by the UNMIK Office in Belgrade that UNMIK had adopted "Guidelines for Visits of Government Officials and Political Entity Representatives from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" to Kosovo.

Regrettably, these Guidelines, instead of facilitating visits of government officials and political party representatives from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Kosovo, have introduced solutions that largely impede such visits and could even make them impossible in practice. The formalities required, including conditions for approval and periods for the submission of requests for visits, contain very serious restrictions which imply relations between sovereign States. They are clearly inappropriate with regard to visits by individuals from the rest of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Kosovo and Metohija, which is an integral part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of its constituent Republic of Serbia. The Guidelines are preventing access by political parties and their activists to Kosovo and Metohija and undermining their activities in the Province, which may affect their decision to take part in the forthcoming elections.

As I have repeatedly pointed out in our discussions, cooperation between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and UNMIK and the International Security Force in Kosovo (KFOR) is crucial for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). The Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia have undertaken great efforts to promote cooperation with the international community. It seems, however, that UNMIK has unfortunately introduced measures not fully conducive to fruitful cooperation. This brings about an absurd situation in which the democratic authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia now have to meet conditions that were not even required of the regime of Slobodan Milosević.

In the interest of our further cooperation and with a view to our joint efforts to achieve the goals set out in resolution 1244 (1999), I call on you to reconsider the solutions contained in the Guidelines. I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate once again our readiness to settle this and other matters by an agreement on cooperation with, and the status of, UNMIK.

(*Signed*) Goran **Svilanović**

United Nations S/2001/741

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 July 2001

Original: English

Colombia: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Afghanistan,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Stresses* the obligation under the Charter of the United Nations of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000);

2. *Welcomes* the report (S/2001/511) of the Committee of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000), and *notes* the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, following consultations with the States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control which it had visited;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), within 30 days of the date of adoption of this resolution and for a period running concurrently with the application of the measures imposed by resolution 1333 (2000), a mechanism:

(a) to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000);

(b) to offer assistance to States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and other States, as appropriate, to increase their capacity regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000); and

(c) to collate, assess, verify wherever possible, report and make recommendations on information regarding violations of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000);

4. *Decides* that the composition of the monitoring mechanism, bearing in mind inter alia equitable geographical distribution, should be comprised of:

(a) a Monitoring Group in New York of up to five experts, including a Chairman, to monitor the implementation of all the measures imposed by resolutions

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1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), including in the fields of arms embargoes, counter-terrorism and related legislation and, in view of the link to the purchase of arms and financing of terrorism, money laundering, financial transactions and drug trafficking; and

(b) a Sanctions Enforcement Support Team, under the coordination of the Monitoring Group, of up to fifteen members with expertise in areas such as: customs, border security and counter-terrorism, to be located in those States referred to in paragraph 2 above, in full consultation and in close cooperation with those States;

5. *Requests* the Monitoring Group to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) including through briefings of experts of the monitoring mechanism regarding the work of the monitoring mechanism as established in paragraph 3 above, and *requests also* the Sanctions Enforcement Support Team to report at least once a month to the Monitoring Group;

6. *Requests also* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution at regular intervals;

7. *Calls upon* all States, the United Nations and concerned parties, to cooperate in a full and timely manner with the monitoring mechanism;

8. *Urges* all States to take immediate steps to enforce and strengthen through legislative enactments or administrative measures, where appropriate, the measures imposed under their domestic laws or regulations against their nationals and other individuals or entities operating on their territory, to prevent and punish violations of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), and to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) of the adoption of such measures, and *invites* States to report the results of all related investigations or enforcement actions to the Committee unless to do so would compromise the investigation or enforcement action;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to support the work of the monitoring mechanism, as an expense of the Organization and through a United Nations Trust Fund established for this purpose, *affirms* that this Trust Fund will be established by the Secretary-General, *encourages* States to contribute to the Fund and to contribute, through the Secretary-General, personnel, equipment and services to the monitoring mechanism; and *further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) informed on a regular basis of the financial arrangements supporting the mechanism;

10. *Expresses* its intention to review the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) on the basis of the information provided by the monitoring mechanism through the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999);

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/ES-10/99–S/2001/742

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 July 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 26 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to pursue its policy of extrajudicial killings of Palestinian civilians, in grave violation of the principles of international law and international humanitarian law. Yesterday, Israeli occupying forces fired seven missiles from a hilltop army base overlooking the city of Nablus at a civilian car, killing the driver, Salah Darwazeh, as well as injuring a number of Palestinian civilians. A spokesperson on behalf of the Israeli occupying forces has explicitly and publicly claimed responsibility for the attack and vowed to continue its assassination campaign in defiance of unanimous condemnation by the international community.

The above-mentioned assassinations are additional war crimes committed by Israeli occupying forces for which the government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon is fully responsible. The Israeli government continues with such war crimes, State terrorism and all kinds of atrocities as part of its bloody military campaign being waged against the Palestinian people. Israeli officials and officers responsible for such war crimes must be held accountable by the international community, in accordance with international humanitarian law. Furthermore, this continued campaign against Palestinian civilians reaffirms the urgent need for the deployment of an international observer force in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, in order to ensure protection for Palestinian civilians.

Since our last letter to you dated 20 July 2001 (A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717), I regret to inform you that Israeli occupying forces have killed five more Palestinians, including the above-mentioned martyrs, bringing the total number of Palestinian martyrs to 533 (the names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter). In addition dozens more Palestinian civilians have suffered injuries, many severely, as a result of the violent actions and attacks carried out by Israeli occupying forces.

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Moreover, I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 58 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 20 July 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686, A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708 and A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717).

We believe that the United Nations, and specifically the Security Council, must fulfill their responsibility vis-à-vis the current situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. We once again reiterate our call to the Council to uphold its responsibility and take the necessary action in this regard, in particular the establishment of an international observer force for the protection of Palestinian civilians, as well as to ensure compliance with international law, international humanitarian law and existing Palestinian-Israeli agreements. We also call for the international community to enforce the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the Sharm El-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee (Mitchell report) in their entirety.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marwan **Jilani**
Charge d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 26 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Friday, 20 July through Wednesday, 25 July 2001)

Friday, 20 July 2001

Raga'ei Abu Rajab Al-Tamimi

Sunday, 22 July 2001

Yehia Sobhi Al-Dayah

Monday, 23 July 2001

1. Refa'at Saber Al-Nahal (15 years old)
2. Mustafa Yussef Yassin

Wednesday, 25 July 2001

1. Salah Darwazah

* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 533.

United Nations A/56/225–S/2001/743

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 July 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 27 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the ongoing campaign of terror being perpetrated against Israeli civilians.

At approximately 10 p.m. local time, Palestinian gunmen opened fire on an Israeli vehicle traveling north from Jerusalem. Ronen Landau, age 17, who was traveling in the car with his father and brother, sustained a gunshot wound to the head. He was pronounced dead a few minutes later. The father and brother were treated for shock.

Several minutes earlier, Palestinian gunmen, apparently the same ones who killed Ronen Landau, opened fire on a group of teens in a playground in the nearby Israeli community of Givon. Two of the youths went into shock.

Several other attacks occurred yesterday targeting Israeli soldiers and civilians in a number of different locations, including a roadside bomb that exploded near a bus transporting schoolchildren.

These attacks are merely the latest in a continuous campaign of Palestinian terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated, 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-

* A/56/150

01-47209 (E) 300701

S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The murder of Ronen Landau brings to 136 the total number of Israelis killed by Palestinian terrorists since September 2000.

These attacks serve only to jeopardize Israel's continued attempts to implement the terms of the Tenet cease-fire. Israel continues to exercise restraint despite the fact that there have been over 700 separate attacks since the cease-fire went into effect. Israel still awaits any signs of significant action on the part of the Palestinians to prevent such attacks and restore an environment of calm and security.

Israel once again calls on the Palestinian leadership to uphold its fundamental commitment to abandon the use of violence and terrorism as a means to achieve its political aims.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/744

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 July 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 26 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by Iran between 22 April and 2 July 2001, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-47281 (E) 010801 010801

Annex to the letter dated 26 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Iranian violations of the ceasefire and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 22 April-2 July 2001

1. **22 April 2001**

At 1600 hours the Iranians fired 17 130-mm artillery shells at the Ali al-Gharbi district of Maysan Governorate.

2. **7 May 2001**

At 1950 hours Ahmad Awad Abbud, a fisherman and resident of Dhi Qar Governorate born in 1975, was fishing in a small boat in the Shatt al-Arab when he was hit in the abdomen by a round fired from the Iranian side as he was gathering his nets near the tubular bridge.

3. **19 May 2001**

At 1800 hours the Iranians intercepted the Iraqi State Ports Corporation passenger boat *Al-Quds*. It came under heavy fire close to the first tubular bridge near Faw, and the fuel tank was punctured and the boat damaged.

4. **28 May 2001**

At 1230 hours the Iraqi Rayah Company vessel Shatt al-Arab came under fire from the Iranian side as it was entering our territorial waters. Damage was done to the wheelhouse.

5. **7 June 2001**

At 0600 hours the Iranians opened fire indiscriminately on Iraqi fishermen as they were working in the Shatt al-Arab in the Duwayb area. Two Iraqis were hurt, one of them seriously.

6. **10 June 2001**

At 1000 hours the Iranians fired some shots at the customs control post in the Faw sector. The shooting resumed for a period of five minutes at 1700 hours.

7. **12 June 2001**

At 0300 hours three Iranians armed with rifles in a patrol boat intercepted and boarded the tanker *Al-Mujtaba* while it was under way between Mina' al-Amayah al-Amiq and Mina' al-Bakr inside our territorial waters. They fired indiscriminately at the crewmen and the superstructure and two Iraqis were hurt, one of them seriously, and damage was done to the tanker. They subsequently headed towards the Iranian side.

8. 14 June 2001

At 0800 hours an Iranian engineering unit began work at coordinates 5753 on mending the old road by spreading ballast along it. The equipment and vehicles used were four dump trucks, two bulldozers and two excavators.

9. 20 June 2001

At 0800 hours the Iranians opened a new position at the old port of Abadan opposite the Saybah river at coordinates 3759 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). Four soldiers armed with PKT weapons and GC rifles took part in the work.

10. 20 June 2001

At 0900 hours, as it was returning to Faw, Iraqi launch No. 108/Basrah was intercepted by an Iranian patrol boat with three armed men on board in the area between the crane near the entrance to the Shatt al-Arab and Mina' al-Amayah al-Amiq, inside our territorial waters. Those on the Iranian patrol boat ordered the master of the launch to halt and to give them his papers. The master did not, however, comply with their request and continued on his way. The personnel of the patrol then opened fire on the launch, and one of the Iraqis was wounded.

11. 21 June 2001

At 0845 hours the Iranians opened fire from the area opposite the tubular bridge in Faw district, Basrah Governorate. Adnan Daygham Salman Ubayd al-Rabi'i, a resident of the Shatt al-Arab area born in 1961, was hit in the right shoulder by one round while he was fishing in the aforesaid area, inside our territorial waters.

12. 21 June 2001

At 0800 hours an Iranian engineering unit consisting of one excavator proceeded to dig an emplacement for a vehicle opposite the Ziyadiyah area at coordinates 4155 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

13. 25 June 2001

At 1300 hours an iranian engineering unit proceeded to build a position opposite the Saybah area at coordinates 3157 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

14. 26 June 2001

At 1200 hours an Iranian engineering unit proceeded to construct six small emplacements on the pier opposite the Abadan refineries at coordinates 4055.

15. 27 June 2001

At 1245 hours two Iranian helicopters were seen coming from the Iranian rear and flying along the border strip at low altitude one kilometre from the boundary berm. They then returned to the Iranian rear.

16. 27 June 2001

At 1300 hours two grey Iranian helicopters were seen coming from Muhammarah port and heading towards Iran's Qasabah area opposite Faw. At 1330 hours they left in the direction of the Iranian rear.

17. 28 June 2001

At 0400 hours an Iranian helicopter was seen flying at low altitude and heading from Muhammarah port towards Abadan. It then returned towards Abadan before disappearing in the direction of the Iranian rear.

18. 28 June 2001

At 1330 hours the Iranians erected two new observation towers opposite the Mutawwa'ah area on the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab at coordinates 3065 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). Each tower was six metres high and was manned by one soldier.

19. 28 June and 2 July 2001

An Iranian engineering unit began work at coordinates 5753 on mending the old road by spreading ballast along it. The equipment and vehicles used were three dump trucks, two bulldozers and two excavators.

20. 29 June 2001

The Iranians burnt the reedbeds along the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab opposite Faw city.

21. 29 June and 2 July 2001

An Iranian engineering unit began work at the petroleum tower at coordinates 9122.

22. 29 July 2001

At 1200 hours the Iranians dug two small slit trenches along the eastern shore of the Shatt al-Arab and on the southern edge of Hajj Salbukh island.

United Nations S/2001/745

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 July 2001

Original: English

Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United States of America on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 16 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations stating that Ms. Maura Connelly has been appointed alternate representative of the United States of America on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

01-47362 (E) 300701

United Nations A/56/226–S/2001/746

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 July 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Items 53, 99 and 178 of the provisional agenda*

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

Note verbale dated 30 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to annex herewith the reply of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Israeli allegations as stated in document A/56/161-S/2001/673.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 53, 99 and 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

* A/56/150.

01-47332 (E) 310701 310701

Annex to the note verbale dated 30 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 30 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to call your attention to the series of allegations made in the letter dated 6 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to you (A/56/161-S/2001/673).

This letter is part of an aggressive campaign being waged by Israel to mislead world public opinion and obscure the massacres and acts of terrorism it perpetrates on a daily basis against the Palestinian people, whose only offence is to have demanded the most basic human right to exercise self-determination and establish an independent State on its own soil. The letter also seeks to distract attention from Israel's daily violations, on land, at sea and in the air, of Lebanon's territorial integrity and from the two unwarranted acts of aggression that Israeli aircraft committed against positions of the Syrian Arab forces operating in Lebanon, inflicting casualties on them.

As it continues to occupy the Lebanese Shab'a farmlands, Israel argues in its letter that it has withdrawn from southern Lebanon and has implemented Security Council resolution 425 (1978) in full.

Lebanon has declared on all possible occasions that the relevant international covenants give it the right to take action to free its territory of Israeli occupation. At the Arab Summit Conference recently held in Amman, Jordan, the leaders of the Arab States expressed their full support for Lebanon in liberating the Shab'a farmlands. In this context, the Lebanese national resistance is exercising its natural right, as guaranteed by the relevant international covenants, to take action to liberate the remaining Lebanese territory from which Israel has yet to withdraw. This is a right that all of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America that have endured occupation have exercised in order to end foreign occupation of their territory, assert their sovereignty and defend the dignity of their people.

It is natural that Syria should support the Lebanese cause, and it is with Lebanon in seeking the restoration of all of its territory. The Israeli Government is fully aware of the fact that Hizb Allah is a Lebanese party that operates in Lebanese territory, enjoys the support of the Lebanese people and does not receive instructions from Syria.

The Lebanese Government has responded to Israeli attempts at deception in many of the letters it has addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It charged Israel with responsibility for inflaming the civil war, just as the international community has held it responsible for the Sabra and Shatilla massacres, the Qana massacre and the destruction of Lebanon's infrastructure. In connection with Syria's role, it must be said that Syrian forces entered Lebanon in response to a request from the legally constituted Lebanese authorities and indeed

preserved the unity of Lebanon's territory and people and quenched the fires of the civil war that Israel had assiduously fanned. Syria has constantly affirmed its commitment to the unity and sovereignty of the land and people of Lebanon, while Israel's violations of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity have been condemned by the international community in many General Assembly resolutions.

Syria's conduct has always been in full harmony with international law and with respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the Organization's resolutions. It has made the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace its strategy. Israel, on the other hand, has scattered millions of Palestinians since 1948, has displaced more than half a million persons as a result of its occupation of the Syrian Golan and has refused to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions. It therefore has no right to speak of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Israel is the only State that the United Nations regards as an occupying Power, it is the only one that practices occupation by settlement, and it is the only one that is in flagrant violation of numerous norms of public international law and international humanitarian law. It is the only State that is in violation of dozens of resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and it still refuses to comply with them or to cooperate in any of the efforts being made for their implementation.

Israel's attempts to invert facts and distort positions have not stopped there, and its arrogance has reached the extreme of open and provocative intervention against the consensus position of the Asian Group, which has endorsed the candidature of the Syrian Arab Republic for membership of the Security Council, and against the support this candidature has received. It is well known that, as a member of the Security Council in the periods 1947-1948 and 1970-1971, Syria performed its duties responsibly and with respect for the Charter. Syria is aware that its membership of the Security Council would involve responsible work and a direct contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security.

In closing, we should like to affirm that Syria has opened the door to the peace process in the Middle East and has made a just and comprehensive peace its strategic choice. It will continue its efforts to spare the region from being dragged into a devastating war, one for which the Prime Minister of Israel is planning in order to finish off what remains of the peace process.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 53, 99 and 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fayssal **Mekdad**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2001/747

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 July 2001
English
Original: English, French and Russian

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1339 (2001) of 31 January 2001, and the statements of its President of 21 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/9) and 24 April 2001 (S/PRST/2001/12),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 2001 (S/2001/713),

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon (S/1997/57, annex) and Istanbul summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Stressing that the continued lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Deeply concerned by the interruption of negotiating activities following the killings and hostage-taking incidents in April and May 2001 in the district of Gali, on 8 and 9 July 2001 in the Gulripshi area and again on 22 July 2001 in Primorsk,

Expressing its regrets at the cancellation of the thirteenth session of the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, initially scheduled for 17 July 2001, due to the withdrawal of the Abkhaz side following those incidents,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force) continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, *noting* that the working relationship between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force has remained very close, and *stressing* the importance of close cooperation between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

Noting the invitation of the Georgian Government for the Security Council to dispatch a mission to the region,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 2001;

2. *Regrets* the deterioration of the situation in the zone of conflict due to the ongoing violence, hostage-taking incidents, the rise in criminality and the activities

01-47473 (E) 310701

of illegal armed groups in the conflict zone, which constitutes a constant threat to the peace process;

3. *Strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the OSCE, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which must include a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia;

4. *Recalls* the intention of the Special Representative to submit the draft paper on the question of the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as a basis for meaningful negotiations, and not as an attempt to impose or dictate any specific solution to the parties;

5. *Stresses* the importance of early submission to the parties of the paper as a starting point and significant catalyst for negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement, and *deeply regrets* that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General has not been in a position to do so;

6. *Stresses also* the need to accelerate work on the draft protocol on the return of the refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation, as well as on the draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention and for the non-resumption of hostilities;

7. *Calls upon* the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to undertake immediate efforts to move beyond the impasse and to engage into negotiations on the core political questions of the conflict and all other outstanding issues in the United Nations-led peace process;

8. *Welcomes* the documents signed at the Yalta meeting on confidence-building measures in March 2001 (S/2001/242), and *urges* the Georgian and Abkhaz sides to implement the proposals agreed in those documents in a purposeful and cooperative manner;

9. *Calls upon* the parties to resume their work in the Coordinating Council and its relevant mechanisms as soon as possible;

10. *Urges* the parties to work together, through more effective use of existing arrangements within the Coordinating Council mechanisms, in order to clarify the incidents of 8, 9 and 22 July 2001, bring about the release of the hostages still being held and bring the perpetrators to justice;

11. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict, and *reaffirms* also the inalienable right of all refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex II);

12. *Further urges* the parties, in this context, to address urgently and in a concerted manner, as a first step, the undefined and insecure status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district, which remains an issue of serious concern;

13. *Welcomes* measures undertaken by the Government of Georgia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office for the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs

and the World Bank to improve the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons to develop their skills and to increase their self-reliance with full respect for their inalienable right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions;

14. *Recalls with satisfaction* the joint assessment mission to the Gali district, carried out under the aegis of the United Nations, and *looks forward* to a discussion by the parties of practical steps to implement the mission's recommendations;

15. *Deplores* all violations of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I), and *notes* with particular concern the military exercises conducted by both parties in June and July 2001 in violation of the Moscow Agreement;

16. *Expresses its concern* at the disturbing tendency by the parties to restrict the freedom of movement of UNOMIG, thereby hindering the ability of the Mission to fulfil its mandate, *urges* both sides to return immediately to full compliance with the Moscow Agreement, which remains a cornerstone of the United Nations peace effort, and *calls upon* the parties to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and other international personnel;

17. *Recalls* that the Georgian and the Abkhaz sides bear the primary responsibility for the security of UNOMIG, the CIS peacekeeping force and other international personnel and for full compliance with all security arrangements agreed between them to preclude any further aggravation of the situation, and *urges* both parties to bring to justice the perpetrators of all hostage-taking incidents, particularly the abduction of two UNOMIG military observers in the Kodori Valley on 10 December 2000;

18. *Reminds* the Georgian side in particular to uphold its commitment to put a stop to the activities of illegal armed groups crossing into Abkhazia, Georgia, from the Georgian-controlled side of the ceasefire line;

19. *Welcomes* UNOMIG keeping its security arrangements under constant review in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff;

20. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 January 2002, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force, and *expresses* its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and *requests also* the Secretary-General to provide for a briefing within three months on the progress of the political settlement, including on the status of the draft paper his Special Representative intends to submit to the parties as referred to in paragraph 4 above;

22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2001/748

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 July 2001
English
Original: English and French

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 1310 (2000) of 27 July 2000 and 1337 (2001) of 30 January 2001, as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Lebanon, in particular the statement of 18 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/21),

Recalling further the letter from its President to the Secretary-General of 18 May 2001 (S/2001/500),

Recalling also the Secretary-General's conclusion that, as of 16 June 2000, Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) and met the requirements defined in the Secretary-General's report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460), as well as the Secretary-General's conclusion that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had essentially completed two of the three parts of its mandate, focusing now on the remaining task of restoring international peace and security,

Emphasizing the interim nature of UNIFIL,

Recalling its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling further the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon, as stated in the letter from its Permanent Representative to the United Nations of 9 July 2001 to the Secretary-General (S/2001/677),

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL of 20 July 2001 (S/2001/714), and *endorses* his observations and recommendations;

2. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL, as recommended by the Secretary-General, for a further period of 6 months, until 31 January 2002;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to implement the reconfiguration and redeployment of UNIFIL as outlined in his report and in accordance with the letter of the President of the Security Council of 18 May 2001 in the light of developments on the ground and in consultation with the Government of Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries;

01-47485 (E) 310701

4. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

5. *Calls on* the Government of Lebanon to take more steps to ensure the return of its effective authority throughout the south, including the deployment of Lebanese armed forces;

6. *Calls on* the parties to ensure UNIFIL is accorded full freedom of movement in the discharge of its mandate throughout its area of operation;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Lebanon to ensure a calm environment throughout the south;

8. *Reiterates its call* on the parties to continue to fulfil the commitments they have given to respect fully the withdrawal line identified by the United Nations, as set out in the Secretary-General's report of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/590), to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL;

9. *Condemns* all acts of violence, *expresses great concern* about the serious breaches and the air, sea and land violations of the withdrawal line, and *urges* the parties to put an end to them and to respect the safety of the UNIFIL personnel;

10. *Supports* the continued efforts of UNIFIL to maintain the ceasefire along the withdrawal line through mobile patrols and observation from fixed positions and through close contacts with the parties to correct violations, resolve incidents and prevent the escalation of incidents;

11. *Welcomes* the continued contribution of UNIFIL to operational demining, *encourages* further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to the Government of Lebanon in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and emergency demining activities in the south, *commends* donor countries for supporting these efforts through financial and in-kind contributions, and *stresses* the necessity to provide the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL with any additional maps and records on the location of mines,

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of this resolution;

13. *Looks forward* to the early fulfilment of the mandate of UNIFIL;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following appropriate consultations, including with the Government of Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries, to submit to the Council before the end of the present mandate a comprehensive report on the activities of UNIFIL, taking into account its possible reconfiguration to an observer mission in the light of developments on the ground and on the tasks carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO);

15. *Stresses* the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

United Nations S/2001/749

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 July 2001

Original: English

Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United States of America on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 26 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations stating that Mr. Josiah B. Rosenblatt has been appointed alternate representative of the United States of America on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

01-47368 (E) 300701

United Nations A/55/1023–S/2001/750

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 July 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 40 and 41

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 30 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to transmit herewith to you a statement by an official source at the Foreign Ministry of the State of Qatar, dated 30 July 2001, concerning the State of Qatar's condemnation and denouncement of a group to lay down the foundation stone at the alleged Temple in the Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40 and 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-47409 (E) 310701 310701

Annex to the letter dated 30 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

The State of Qatar, in its capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, has expressed its disapproval and condemnation of the dangerous Israeli escalation exemplified by the decision of an extremist religious group to lay a cornerstone for the alleged Temple at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem. This is a provocation to religious sentiments and is to be regarded as an affront to the sanctity of the Islamic Holy Places and an act of wanton aggression against them.

In a statement to the Qatar News Agency, an authoritative source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that this criminal act is a violation of the sanctity of the Islamic Holy Places and of the heritage of human civilization. It is an open affront to the sentiments of the Arab and Muslim peoples of the world and may thus ignite the situation in the region, over and above the fact that it represents a violation of international law and custom.

The source appealed to the international community and to the Security Council and its permanent members to meet their responsibility to prevent such provocation.

The source urged the co-sponsors of the peace process, the United States and the Russian Federation, as well as the European Union to take immediate action to halt such grave outrages against the sanctity of Jerusalem and to create more appropriate conditions for a resumption of the peace process in the Middle East.

In concluding his statement, the source stressed that the State of Qatar, as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, would support the Palestinian people in its just struggle to regain its land and its legitimate rights in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the principle of land for peace, and he called upon Israel to respond to all the international initiatives and efforts being made for the establishment of peace, security and stability in the Middle East region.

United Nations S/2001/751

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 July 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 27 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia issued on 26 July 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean **De Ruyt**
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

01-47654 (E) 310701 310701

Annex to the letter dated 27 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia issued on 26 July 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union firmly condemns the violation of the ceasefire in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It urgently appeals for calm and for the full restoration of the ceasefire.

The European Union reiterates once again that it is only through dialogue and negotiation that a lasting solution can be found to the difficulties that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is currently experiencing. It enjoins the parties concerned to relaunch negotiations and to show the necessary spirit of compromise.

The European Union reiterates its full support for the new mission in Skopje today by the High Representative, Mr. Solana, who will be accompanied by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Lord Robertson, and the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Mr. Geoana. All the parties, which are now more than ever faced with their responsibilities, must conclude negotiations and agree on the necessary political reforms.

The European Union reiterates its attachment to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It hopes for continued rapprochement between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the European Union, in the context of the stabilization and association process.

United Nations S/2001/752

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 August 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued by the Government of Burundi following the Fifteenth Summit Meeting of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, held in Arusha on 23 July 2001.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marc **Nteturuye**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-47917 (E) 020801 020801

Annex to the letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement issued by the Government following the Fifteenth Summit Meeting of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, held in Arusha on 23 July 2001

I. Introduction

1. Following the recent meeting of the signatories to the Arusha Agreement and the Fifteenth Summit Meeting of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, the Government would like to address three topics:

- Developments in the peace process;
- The next stages of the peace process;
- The need to create a new climate conducive to peace and national reconciliation.

II. Developments in the peace process

2. Since the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi on 28 August 2000, two issues have remained core concerns for the people of Burundi and all those who are closely following the progress of our peace process.

The first is the question of the Agreement's implementation, particularly the establishment of transitional institutions, and the second is the question of the ceasefire.

3. With respect to the leadership of the transition, the signatories, the Facilitator and the Summit of heads of State of the subregion, following a wide-ranging process of consultation with the people of Burundi, have designated the current President and Mr. Domitien Ndayizeye to serve as President and Vice-President, respectively, for the first 18 months of the transition.

4. At the Fifteenth Summit, the future Transitional President and Vice-President undertook a series of commitments, nearly all of which, in essence, are contained in the Arusha Agreement.

5. Their implementation of the Arusha Agreement will involve, inter alia:

- Implementing the Agreement's provisions;
- Including the signatories in the transitional institutions;
- Repatriating refugees and reintegrating the *sinistrés* with the help of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- Guaranteeing the exercise of political freedoms;
- Releasing political prisoners in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission of International and Burundian Experts to be established;

- Providing protection to all political leaders, in particular through the establishment of a new special protection unit whose composition is acceptable to all parties;
- Carrying out the agreed reforms of the defence and security forces, inter alia by integrating armed groups as soon as possible;
- Seeking assistance from African and international troops and from United Nations peacekeeping forces in maintaining peace and security;
- Providing for the equitable representation of Burundian communities in the civil service;
- Cooperating with the Implementation Monitoring Committee for the Agreement;
- Leaving office at the end of the first 18-month phase of the transition period.

6. The conditions which have been mentioned frequently in recent days mean just that. On the other hand, the commitment to implement the Agreement goes well beyond these 11 conditions and concerns not only the President and Vice-President of the Republic. All signatory parties must be fully involved and must assume their share of responsibility, which will increase appreciably with their new status as co-manager.

7. At this stage in the peace process, the latest decisions taken at Arusha undeniably constitute a significant step forward. The impact of this breakthrough will depend on whether the new transitional institutions can unite around a common programme, the priority of which continues to be the search to end the violence and for a ceasefire.

8. On the crucial issue of ceasefire negotiations, we must point out that, thanks to the joint efforts of the Facilitator, Nelson Mandela, the Vice-President of South Africa, the President of Gabon and the international community as a whole, contacts are being made in South Africa between the Government party and the forces of the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie and the Front pour la défense de la démocratie (CNDD-FDD) to launch a continuous process of negotiations which might put an end to the violence, which is what the people of Burundi have longed for for so long. We hope that a similar meeting will be held in the near future with the Forces nationales de libération (FNL).

9. Without a ceasefire, implementation of the Arusha Agreement and establishment of the transitional institutions will be more difficult, for objective reasons which are obvious and which we need not go into so as not to relaunch the debate on that subject. In the absence of a ceasefire, the mission of the new transitional institutions will be to secure an end to hostilities and to implement those provisions of the agreement which can be implemented notwithstanding the context of continuing violence.

10. The difficulties stem not only from the persistence of the war in a number of localities in Burundi. In fact, great tension has developed around the issue of the leadership of the transition, together with an unhealthy climate, the most striking manifestations being the two attempted coups d'état of 18 April and 23 July 2001.

11. Today such actions are insane and even suicidal. They will simply cause Burundi to descend into hell in security, political and economic terms. These actions cause the defence and security forces to lose credibility.

12. In fact, in recent months, the evolution of the peace process has shown clear signs of a political class that is divided, although the signing of the Arusha Agreement on 28 August 2000 should have signalled the start of a new drive to peace. Nearly 12 months have elapsed since then, yet we still have a considerable way to go in order to complete the peace process.

III. The next stages of the peace process

13. The search for a ceasefire remains the top priority. The great challenge facing the signatory parties is to adopt a new common attitude to tackle this thorny question, to make the necessary contacts or to bring pressure to bear on the subregional, regional and international partners and, finally, to demand that sanctions be imposed on the armed groups if, in three months time, the negotiation process is not really under way. It is worth pointing out that the absence of a ceasefire has adverse repercussions on the possibility of moving swiftly through the other stages of the peace process.

14. With regard to the transitional institutions, they will have to be established by 1 November 2001 at the latest. The draft laws necessary for the formation of a new Government and a new Parliament will soon be discussed and adopted by the Government, the National Assembly and the Implementation Monitoring Committee. If this is done swiftly, the Government would like the transitional institutions to be operational by 1 November 2001.

15. As to the other provisions of the Agreement which could be implemented immediately, the Government and the Implementation Monitoring Committee are in the process of taking stock of them prior to drawing up a realistic timetable for implementation.

16. These are the next three important stages of the peace process, the success of which depends essentially on the will and cohesion of the signatory parties, the armed groups and the population. That is why it is vital to create conditions conducive to peace and stability.

IV. The need to create a new climate conducive to peace and national reconciliation

17. It is time to put an end to physical and verbal violence, suspicion, resentment, division, rivalry, confrontation and misplaced militantism and to engage in a new process which promotes responsibility of the people of Burundi, confidence, cohesion, reconciliation and belief in a common and shared future.

18. It is time for the political class to surpass itself and to concern itself with the interests of the population; the latter can no longer meet its basic needs and is still waiting for a gleam of hope from the politicians.

19. It is time for the armed groups to opt clearly for the path of negotiations, to renounce indiscriminate violence and to put forward their political demands. Refusal

to do so would be an admission on their part that they are pursuing unacceptable goals and that the people of Burundi should fight together to resist them.

20. It is time for the people of Burundi to believe in themselves; we must demonstrate our pride and our dignity by appropriating and together pursuing the peace process within the country, in the interest of all the people of Burundi.

21. In short, the moment of truth has come. We can continue to confront one another or be divided, thereby going along with the rebellion. Alternatively, we can choose to unite to implement a common programme, without reservation, thereby giving a decisive push to the peace process. Naturally, we invite you all, beginning with the signatory parties, to opt for the latter alternative. That is the only alternative that brings any hope and that can put an end to a conflict which has already claimed too many lives and lasted too long.

Bujumbura, 27 July 2001

United Nations S/2001/753

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 July 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have pleasure in enclosing an assessment of the work of the Security Council during the Tunisian presidency in February 2001 (see annex).

This assessment has been prepared under the responsibility of the Tunisian delegation, in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council dated 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451). The members of the Security Council have been consulted on its content. It should, however, not be considered as representing the views of the Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mokhtar **Chaouachi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

01-47933 (E) 070801 070801

Annex to the letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council

Tunisia (February 2001)

Introduction

In February, under the presidency of Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha, Permanent Representative of Tunisia, the Security Council held 11 open meetings, 3 closed meetings, 15 closed sessions of consultations of the whole, and 2 meetings with troop-contributing countries. It heard two heads of State, the Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. It also heard Sir Ketumile Masire, Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. When it considered the question of Angola, the Council heard the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola.

The Council considered a range of issues concerning various missions around the world. It considered the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Great Lakes region, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Angola, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Western Sahara, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Iraq, Kosovo and Haiti.

At the initiative of the Tunisian presidency of the Council, the Council held an open debate on the topic "Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach".

The Council adopted three resolutions and approved two presidential statements. The President also made two statements to the press on behalf of Council members.

Mr. Habib Ben Yahia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, presided at the Council's meeting on 7 February, on the situation in the Great Lakes region.

Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Council held a series of meetings and consultations on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region. In that connection, it was briefed by President Joseph Kabila of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and President Paul Kagame, as well as the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. In its resolution 1332 (2000), adopted on 14 December 2000, the Council had referred to the possibility of holding a follow-up meeting of the signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. In view of developments concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, the meetings in question were particularly important.

On 2 February, Council members met in consultations of the whole for a briefing by Mr. Kamel Morjane, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, concerning developments following the death of President Laurent-Désiré Kabila and the content of the statement made on 26 January 2001 by the new President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mr. Joseph Kabila.

Also on 26 January 2001, at an open meeting (4271st meeting) the Council was briefed by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 15 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole to consider the sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, introduced the report. In particular, the Council discussed the recommendations made by the Secretary-General, including the recommendation concerning the revised concept of MONUC.

On 20 February, the Council once again met in consultations of the whole for a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on developments following the Lusaka summit, held on 8 February. The Council also considered a draft resolution.

On 21 February, the Council held an open meeting with the members of the Political Committee

for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (4279th meeting); it then held a closed meeting, following which an official communiqué was issued (S/PV.4280).

At these meetings there was an exchange of views on the situation regarding the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region and on prospects in that connection. Participants expressed the view that developments in the region represented an opportunity to advance the peace process that must be seized.

On 22 February, the Council was briefed at a closed meeting by Sir Ketumile Masire, Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, who reported on the situation regarding the dialogue and the prospects for relaunching it. Following the meeting, an official communiqué was issued (S/PV.4281).

On 22 February, the Council also adopted resolution 1341 (2001). In the resolution, the Council reaffirmed the authorization contained in resolution 1291 (2000) and the mandate set out in its resolution for the expansion and deployment of MONUC, and endorsed the updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General in his report of 12 February 2001, with a view to the deployment of all the civilian and military personnel required to monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans.

The situation in the Great Lakes region

On 7 February, at an open meeting on the situation in the Great Lakes region, Mr. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda, briefed the Council (see S/PV.4273). Mr. Habib Ben Yahia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, presided at the meeting.

Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia

On 12 February, the Council held a closed meeting with the Mediation and Security Committee of the Economic Community of West African States. At the meeting, there was an exchange of views on the situation in the subregion and on the coordination of efforts with a view to restoring peace and security.

Sierra Leone

In connection with the monitoring of the situation in Sierra Leone, on 14 February the Council met in consultations of the whole for a briefing by Mr. Oluyemi Adeniji, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), on the situation in the country, UNAMISIL activities on the ground, and contacts with the Revolutionary United Front with a view to considering ways of implementing the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement.

Angola

On 22 February, the Council held an open debate on the report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (see S/PV.4283). The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola, Mr. João Bernardo de Miranda, took part in the debate.

Introducing the report of the Monitoring Mechanism, Ambassador Richard Ryan of Ireland, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, said that the sanctions regime against UNITA was working and that it was now much more difficult and more expensive for UNITA to conduct business. He said that it was also riskier and less attractive for States and commercial suppliers to engage in business with UNITA. He stressed that it would be necessary for the Council to maintain the effectiveness of the sanctions regime until the objectives of the resolutions concerned were achieved.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 9 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole on the question of Eritrea and Ethiopia for a briefing by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on recent developments regarding those two countries. In accordance with the agreement of 6 February, the parties agreed to move forward with the establishment of a temporary security zone.

At a formal meeting following the consultations, the Council approved a presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/4).

Western Sahara

On 23 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole to consider the report of the Secretary-

General on Western Sahara (S/2001/148), which was introduced by Mr. William Eagleton, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara.

On 27 February, the Council adopted resolution 1342 (2001), extending the mandate of MINURSO to 31 April 2001.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On 13 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole to discuss the verdict rendered by the Scottish court in the Lockerbie case.

Asia and Middle East

Lebanon

On 2 February, the Council heard a communication from the Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the most recent developments in the blue line zone.

At consultations held on 16 February, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incidents that had occurred in southern Lebanon.

Iraq

On 28 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole to be briefed by the Secretary-General on his talks on 26 and 27 February at United Nations Headquarters with the Iraqi delegation led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Afghanistan

At consultations on 12 February, the Council was briefed by Mr. Francesc Venderell, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the Special Mission to Afghanistan on developments in that country, where fighting was continuing and the humanitarian situation was further deteriorating. The Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press (see below).

Balkans

Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

On 13 February, at an open meeting on Kosovo, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments on the ground and the priorities set by the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Hans Haekkerup, who replaced Mr. Bernard Kouchner.

At its consultations on 16 February, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on incidents that had occurred that week in Kosovo. Following the consultations, the Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

On 8 February, the Council adopted resolution 1340 (2001) transmitting to the General Assembly the nominations for Permanent Judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Haiti

On 12 February in consultations of the whole, the Council was briefed by Mr. Alfredo Lopes Cabral, representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH) on the activities carried out by MICAH, on political developments in the country and on MICAH achievements.

Peace-building

On 5 February, the Council held an open debate on the topic "Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach", in which United Nations Member States not members of the Council participated, in addition to Council members (see S/PV.4272 and S/PV.4272 (Resumption 1)). In a letter to the Secretary-General (S/2001/82), Tunisia proposed points for discussion in the debate.

The debate focused on the role of peace-building as an instrument for ensuring a durable peace and for tackling the root causes of conflicts. Participants in the debate stressed action taken by the Council and other

United Nations organs in the area in question. A number of ideas were put forward on the elaboration of a comprehensive peace-building strategy, coordination among the various actors and identification of the roles to be played by the individual actors, in accordance with their prerogatives and specific fields of action.

The ideas put forward during the debate were discussed in the presidential statement of 20 February (S/PRST/2001/5).

At consultations of the whole held on 14 February, the Council was briefed by Mr. Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, on the conclusions reached at the Fourth United Nations/Regional Organizations High-level Meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 6 and 7 February.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

Haiti (12 February 2001)

Members of the Council heard a briefing by Mr. Alfredo Lopes Cabral, Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti and Head of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH). Members of the Council congratulated Mr. Lopes Cabral on his outstanding work in Haiti as Representative of the Secretary-General and head of MIPONUH and subsequently of MICAH.

Members of the Council took note of the end of the mandate of MICAH. They called on the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to continue to work in close cooperation with the Haitian authorities in order to restructure the police and the justice system and strengthen human rights. The members of the Council invited the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Haitian authorities, to keep the Council informed on the further role of the United Nations in Haiti.

Members of the Council called on the Haitian authorities and politicians to continue actively their efforts at reconciliation and to resolve their differences through dialogue. They encouraged the Organization of American States, and particularly its Secretary-General, to continue to identify options and recommendations aimed at resolving the current political situation.

Afghanistan (12 February 2001)

The members of the Security Council were briefed by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on the overall situation in Afghanistan, including the humanitarian crisis, the decline in illicit narcotics production, and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1333 (2000).

The members of the Security Council expressed their deep concern at the seriousness of the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. They noted that several hundreds of thousands of people have left their homes and are in makeshift camps with insufficient shelter and facilities. Most of these people are internally displaced within Afghanistan, while those who have recently crossed into Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran as refugees have placed an additional burden on efforts to support the already large Afghan refugee community there. The members of the Council strongly urged international donors to make additional resources available to the United Nations consolidated appeal for Afghanistan.

The members of the Security Council expressed their strong support for the ongoing activities of the Personal Representative and regretted the lack of progress in the process of dialogue agreed on 2 November 2000, which the two warring sides pledged not to abandon unilaterally. The members deplored the continued fighting and reiterated that there is no military solution to the conflict. They emphasized that territorial gains do not constitute the basis for the legitimization of power. They called on the warring parties to cease hostilities and to start the negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative aimed at the formation of a broadly based government, acceptable to all Afghans.

The members of the Security Council further noted that the Taliban have not taken any steps to comply with its resolutions 1333 (2000) or 1267 (1999), and condemned the Taliban's continued support for the export of terrorism and their refusal to hand over the indicted terrorist Usama bin Laden. They noted, however, that the ban on poppy production imposed by the Taliban appeared to be having an

effect, and that a decrease in production had been detected by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

The members of the Security Council discussed the implications of resolution 1333 (2000), reaffirmed their commitment to fulfil their obligations under the resolution and called on all States to fully abide by the resolution. The members stressed the need for a constructive role to be played by neighbouring States.

The members of the Security Council expressed deep concern at reports of the deliberate killing of civilians in the Yakawlang area of Hazarajat in January and demanded that the warring sides comply with international humanitarian norms as well as their own commitment to respect the rights of the civilian population.

United Nations A/ES-10/100–S/2001/754

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
31 July 2001

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 31 July 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

It is my profound regret to inform you that Israel, the occupying Power, has committed yet another savage crime against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. Today, as part of the ongoing Israeli escalation of terror being waged against the Palestinian people, Israeli helicopter gunships fired missiles at an office building in the city of Nablus assassinating eight Palestinian civilians, including two brothers ages 8 and 10. In addition, 15 Palestinian civilians, including the mother of the 2 children killed, were seriously injured as a result of this brutal Israeli attack. This new war crime committed by Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and his Government illustrates their complete disregard for the lives of Palestinian civilians, including women and children.

The above-mentioned war crime followed an apparent assassination of six Palestinian civilians who were killed in the city of Jenin on Sunday, 29 July 2001, as part of Israel's policy of targeted assassinations. That same day, Israeli occupying forces stormed Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound and Al-Aqsa mosque injuring over 40 Palestinian civilians in order to provide protection for Jewish extremists who were trying to place a 4.5-ton cornerstone symbolizing the building of a Jewish temple to replace the Muslim holy site. This illegal action, which was authorized by the Israeli high court, aims to alter the legal status and the religious and cultural character of Occupied Jerusalem, in flagrant violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949.

The Palestinian leadership holds Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and his Government fully responsible for these war crimes and for their ensuing consequences. We call upon the international community to hold the Israeli officials and officers accountable for such war crimes perpetuated against the Palestinian

again reiterate our call to the Security Council to uphold its responsibility and to take the necessary action in this regard, in particular the establishment of an international observer force for the protection of Palestinian civilians, as well as to ensure compliance with relevant Council resolutions, international law, international humanitarian law and existing Palestinian-Israeli agreements.

Regretfully, the number of Palestinians killed by the excessive and indiscriminate use of force by the Israeli occupying forces and by its illegal and criminal policy of extrajudicial killings continues to rise each day. In addition, many more Palestinian civilians have been injured, a large number of them seriously and permanently. Since our last letter to you dated 26 July 2001 (A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742), Israeli occupying forces have killed 16 more Palestinians, including 2 Palestinians killed today by Israeli occupying forces in the Gaza Strip, bringing the total number of Palestinian martyrs to 549.

Moreover, I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 59 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 27 July 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686, A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; and A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742).

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marwan Jilani
Charge d'affaires a.i.